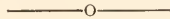


shaped about as in *cratægi*. Color: pronotum of *univittata* cinerous, punctured with blackish, and marked as in our other species with three black points over each eye, and a vertical black line before reaching to the tip of the dorsal horn; the punctures are fewer and more shallow toward the shoulders, leaving these parts paler; dorsal ridge marked with a broad white line, bordered with brown and extending from the tip of the horn to the apex of the elytra. This dorsal white line is a little narrower in *godingi*, and may become diffuse before the posterior tip through coalescence with a transverse, pale, anteapical band, which is more or less strongly indicated in this species. The anterior black vertical line is usually broken in *godingi*, and the punctures are concolorous with the surface of the pronotum which is marked as in *cratægi*, but usually with the pattern less clearly contrasted. The markings of this latter species are well represented by Emmons in the Nat. Hist. of N. Y. Agriculture vol. v, pl. iii, fig. 2, but he has figured the dorsal horn as longer and more slender than in any specimen I have seen.

The male of *godingi* scarcely differs from that of *univittata*, the characteristic markings being almost obliterated by dusky mottlings. In *cratægi* the markings are as clearly defined as in the female, but the dorsal horn is less elevated, though of about the same form as in the female.

This is an interesting addition to our described Membracidæ, of which I have taken a number of individuals about Buffalo, mostly on bushes of wild black cherry in June and July.



## SOME MISSOURI SPIDERS.

By NATHAN BANKS.

The following spiders were collected in Missouri by my friend, Mr. Gilbert Van Ingen, in 1890. They were captured mostly near Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State:

### DRASSIDÆ.

- **Micaria agilis** nov. sp.—Length 5 mm. Cephalothorax, mandibles and sternum yellow, or pale yellowish brown; legs white, base of femur i brown, posterior pairs faintly lineated with brown; abdomen gray or blackish, with golden scales, distinctly constricted just before the middle, where there is an interrupted band of white scales, often another white band nearer the base; there are some scales near the tip with a greenish reflection; p. m. e. nearer to the p. s. e. than to each other.

I also have it from Washington, D. C., and Sea Cliff, N. Y. It is readily recognized by its generally pale color. It may have

been mistaken for *Herpyllus auratus* Hentz, but Hentz neither figures nor mentions any constriction to the abdomen of his species.

*Prosthesima ecclesiastica* Hentz

CLUBIONIDÆ.

<i>Thargalia trilineata</i> Hentz	<i>Gayenna sallabunda</i> Hentz
“ <i>longipalpis</i> Hentz	<i>Trachelas tranquilla</i> Hentz
<i>Anyphæna gracilis</i> Hentz	

AGALENIDÆ.

<i>Agalena nævia</i> Hentz	<i>Cælotes medicinalis</i> Em.
<i>Cicurina arcuata</i> Keys	

DICTYNIDÆ.

<i>Dictyna sublata</i> Hentz	<i>Titanæca americana</i> Em.
“ <i>volucripes</i> Keys	

THERIDIDÆ.

<i>Theridium tepidariorum</i> Koch.	<i>Asagena americana</i> Em.
<i>Lathrodecles maclans</i> Koch.	<i>Floronia clathrata</i> Koch.
<i>Teulana triangulosa</i> Walck.	<i>Linyphia phrygiana</i> Koch.
<i>Seatoda borealis</i> Hentz	“ <i>marginata</i> Koch.

*Ceratinopis laticeps* Em. (*Erigone zanthippe* Keys). This species, which I also have from Ithaca and Sea Cliff, N. Y., is certainly Keyserling's form; and I think that it is the ♀ of Emerton's *C. laticeps*.

EPEIRIDÆ.

<i>Acrosoma rugosa</i> Hentz	<i>Epeira trivittata</i> Keys.
“ <i>spinea</i> Hentz	“ <i>domiciliorum</i> Hentz
<i>Mahadeva verrucosa</i> Hentz	<i>Argiope transversa</i> Em.
<i>Epeira insularis</i> Hentz	<i>Argyræpeira hortorum</i> Hentz
“ <i>trifolium</i> Hentz	<i>Tetragnatha laboriosa</i> Hentz

THOMISIDÆ.

<i>Xysticus nervosus</i> Bks.	<i>Misumena oblonga</i> Keys.
“ <i>gulosus</i> Keys.	“ <i>rosea</i> Keys.
<i>Coriarachne versicolor</i> Keys.	<i>Philodromus vulgaris</i> Hentz

LYCOSIDÆ.

<i>Lycosa carolinensis</i> Hentz	<i>Lycosa scutulata</i> Hentz
“ <i>erratica</i> Hentz	“ sp. ?
“ <i>babingtoni</i> Blk.	

One ♀ 14 mm. long, of not very definite characters, but unknown to me.

**Lycosa missouriensis** nov. sp.—Length 18 mm.; ceph. 9 mm., breadth of ceph. 6 mm. Leg i, 21 mm., leg iv, 25 mm., mandibles 4.5 mm. Cephalothorax dark red-brown, with rufous hair, blackish in eye-region; mandibles dark red-brown, with white hair; sternum and coxæ pale yellowish, with white hair; femora and patellæ yellow-brown; tibiæ, metatarsi and tarsi of legs i and ii almost black, and more densely clothed with whitish hair, those of posterior legs not much darker than the femora; abdomen above dark uniform brown, densely clothed with brown hair, below paler brown. The cephalothorax is regularly arched, quite high in front and the highest just behind the dorsal eyes; the first eye row is a little shorter than the second, and nearly straight; the eyes of second row are about their diameter apart; the third row is plainly wider than the second, and the eyes equal to those of the second, from which they are situated about once and a half their diameter; the mandibles are very large and stout; the sternum broad; the legs stout and of moderate length; on tibia i, there are two spines on inside, two below and a pair at tip, on tibia iv, two on inside, two on outside, and three pairs below. The epigynum consists of a shallow reddish depression, fully twice as long as broad, rounded in front and slightly narrower behind, where its corners are elevated and blackish, a narrow elevated septum passes through it, being highest between the black posterior corners.

One female.

<i>Pardosa obsaleta</i> Bks.?	A young specimen.	<i>Dolomedes tenebrösus</i> Hentz
		“ <i>sexpunctatus</i> Hentz
<i>Pardosa</i> sp.?	young ♂	<i>Pisaura undata</i> Hentz
<i>Pirata montanoides</i> Bks.		

#### OXYOPID.E.

*Oxyopes sallicus* Hentz

#### ATTID.E.

*Phidippus audax* Hentz  
*Phidippus militaris* Hentz

*Plexippus putnami* Peck  
*Dendryphantès octavus* Hentz

**Attus concolor** nov. sp.—Length 35 mm., ceph. 15 mm. long, 1 mm. wide. Cephalothorax yellow-brown, eyes surrounded by black, eye-region blackish; abdomen mottled with gray and white; legs white, tips of joints and two rings on the femora blackish; base of palpus pale, last two joints dark; sternum gray; mandibles yellow, some golden hairs around anterior eyes. Cephalothorax widest a little behind dorsal eyes, eye-region a little wider behind than in front, dorsal eyes not much smaller than the lateral, eyes of second row a little nearer dorsal than lateral eyes. Anterior coxæ separated by more than width of lip; fourth leg much the longest, i, ii and iii subequal, their joints short; metatarsus iv, spined to base. Abdomen

but little longer than cephalothorax and slightly broader. The epigynum consists of a shallow pear-shaped depression, in the anterior portion of which is a small hole connected by a line each side with two similar holes in the posterior portion.

One female.

*Epiblemum scenicum* Clerk.

*Habrocestum cristatum* Hentz

*Icius mitratus* Hentz

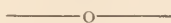
" *cœcatum* Hentz.

*Marptusa familiaris* Hentz

*Synageles scorpionia* Hentz

*Saitis pulex* Hentz

*Synemosyna formica* Hentz



## ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE TACHINID GENUS *HETEROPTERINA* Macq. IN NORTH AMERICA.

By D. W. COQUILLET, Washington, D. C.

In the *Annales Soc. Ent. de France* for December, 1888, on page 262, Bigot describes a Tachinid under the name of *Heteropterina spinulosa*, which he credits to North America; this is the first record of the occurrence of this genus in our fauna, and in the *Transactions Amer. Ent. Soc.* for June, 1892, page 133, Townsend discredits this generic reference, stating that the species in question probably belongs to *Plagia*. There is a probability, however, that Bigot was correct. I have recently examined specimens collected by Dr. Nason, in northern Illinois, which certainly belong to *Heteropterina* as defined by Brauer and Berganstamm, Schiner and Rondani. The form is a very striking one, owing to the great distance intervening between the very oblique hind cross-vein and the hind margin of the wing, the last section of the fifth vein being longer than the penultimate section; the bend of the fourth vein is furnished with a spurious vein which almost equals the apical cross-vein in length. In Townsend's table of Tachinid genera (l. c.) this genus would fall in couplet 46, but will be readily distinguished by the characters mentioned above. Judging from Bigot's description, his species differs from the one now before me by its wholly black abdomen and legs, besides in being nearly twice as large. The present species may be characterized as follows:

***Heteropterina nasoni*** n. sp. ♂.—Head black, face and sides of front silvery white pollinose, frontal vitta grayish black, at its narrowest part less than one-fifth as wide as the front; frontal bristles descending nearly to middle of second antennal joint, the upper five in each row curving